[92 cont.]
this that here, too, the bachelors' houses, into which the Whites, as guests, were always first ushered, [93] [Figs. 22 and 23 appear here] [94] were, as a rule, the gable-roofed type. Special spirit huts seem to be present only here and there on Vanikoro and of little importance (1); as a rule they coincide

1. D'Urville, pp. 151, 178; 327, 329, 334, and 337 (Gaimard).

with the bachelors' houses, of which there is one in each village and which differ from the dwellings of the same type only by their greater size and the bedframes or "cots" (2). As its

2. Dillon, pp. 206, 215, 249. D'Urville, pp. 151, 216; 327 (Gaimard); 355 f. (Sainson). The nature of the "chiefs' houses" with a corner that is taboo, mentioned by F. de Tolna, pp. 273 f., is uncertain. Lesson, Revue d'Anthropologie, V, p. 267.

principal supports a typical gable-roofed house has three rows of piles -- the one described for Teve rested on three center posts; the piles are driven about three feet into the ground, and their height above ground is 12 to 15 feet in the center row, four to five feet in the side rows. The center row supports the ridge piece; the side rows, a side beam each. These three beams are connected by means of the lighter purlins; all the parts are tied together with coconut fibers. The roof is covered with coconut mats; the edges project beyond the side walls. The walls, too, are closed with coconut mats. The doors, of which each house has one to three -- according to Lesson, usually only one -- are made by leaving an opening between two wall piles and are sometimes closed with boards. The total length of a house comes to about 10 to 20 French feet, the width, six to ten (3). The round huts, according to Sainson,

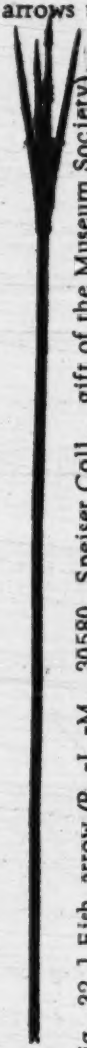
3. Dillon, pp. 274, 242. D'Urville,

/188 cont./

227 32] (1). These are reed shafts about as thick as a finger and 100-

[224]

1. [According to O'Ferrall, section "A Club-House," and Coombe, p. 187, they are used to shoot bats (Pteropus). Concerning the fish arrows they say that they are provided with points made of tree fern.]



[Fig. 32.] Fish arrow (R.-J.-M. 30580, Speiser Coll., gift of the Museum Society), four-pronged with barbed hooks on both sides; 1.12 meters long.

[284]

107 centimeters long, in the forepart of which are set the four points carved with flat barbed hooks and tied with coconut cord. An additional lashing in front at the points is supposed to prevent them from spreading.

[Fishhooks of tortoise shell, wood, and shell are often mentioned without being described in more detail (2).]

2. [For Nitendi, cf. Coombe, p. 175 (tortoise shell); G. Lennier, Cat., p. V (tortoise shell and wood). For the Reef Islands, cf. Girieud and Herrenschmidt, p. 106 (tortoise shell and shell). It can hardly be assumed that in all these cases only fishing lines for flying fish are referred to (Ethn., I, p. 104, Fig. 35).]

226

The construction of a weir (3) such

3. [Cf. Ethn., I, p. 106. Speiser, Südsee, p. 298.]

as may be found along almost the entire uninhabited and flat east coast of Graciosa Bay is to be seen in Fig. 33.

1 [i.e., -four pointed "fish" arrows --analyst]

/190 cont./

501 outrigger bridge are /Fig. 34 appears here/ very carefully fitted into their supports in the edge of the boat, are held there [284] by the boat's own elasticity, and, in addition, are lashed with stout coconut rope to two crossbars inside the boat. If the boat 504 is not to be used for a few days, it is easy to undo the lashing, the outrigger is leaned against the house wall, and the boat itself, turned over, is placed on sticks in the shade and covered with palm leaves (6).

6. [Speiser, Südsee, p. 292 and Ill. 83. The Reef Islanders, too, cover their sailboats drawn up on the beach, using mats made of coconut fronds: Coombe, p. 197 with accompanying plate.]

[532] Fig. 34. Bird-shaped boat decoration from Vanikoro (Mus. d'Hist. nat. in Hâvre); ca. 1/5 natural size.

501 The small boats are not used for sailing. In the large sailing canoes the position of the outrigger has no significance 502 with regard to the direction of travel (7). In general, however,

7. [Cf. Ethn., I, p. 111.]

it is preferable to have the outrigger to windward so that it can be easily weighted down by having the occupants squat on the float-beam. The sail can be raised at both ends of the /191/ boat, which makes it possible to sail crosswise to the wind, but not to tack against the wind (1).

/201 cont./

coconut palm, and the maximal range is about 200 meters. The bowstring is drawn against the right cheek with the second, third, and fourth fingers. The arrow rests loosely between the second and third fingers, to the left of the bow, and is gently pressed against the bow with the left index finger. The left arm is outstretched (1). The [slack] bow is drawn by planting the lower

1. [Speiser, Südsee, Ill. 70.]

end against the inner side of the left foot, pushing it out with the left knee, and pulling down the upper end of the bow with the left hand, while the right hand fastens the hanging string at the bottom with a running knot. This is done by winding the tapering end of the string around the bow several times and passing it under the string and back again around the bow (2).

2. [Spears (cf. Ethn., I, p. 132, footnote 8) are also unknown on Nitendi, according to Jennings, JAI, XXVIII, p. 164. On the other hand, the Kgl. Ethnogr. Museum in Dresden has one from the Godeffroy Museum, allegedly from the Reef or Swallow Islands (Fig. 47), with which -- if this designation is correct -- the spears mentioned by Markham from the Reef island Nukapu should perhaps be grouped. The notches in the pointed part, which can scarcely still be said to have the character of barbed hooks, would fit very well in the Santa Cruz culture, where they are repeatedly used as a decorative element and are executed technically in the same way, for example, on the fishing floats (cf. Ethn., I, p. 104, Fig. 35, No. 1), as well as on the bizarre wooden bowls (Fig. 20). The

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142
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291
[284]

CURRENCY BINDER assembles the platelets, binding them with fibers to a cord foundation (*see also illustrations on next page*).

[516]
[285]

PLATELET MAKER, with pigeon feathers, glue and rod shown before him, fashions the individual platelets on a hand-held platen.

[p 99(A)]